



Why is this man eating yogurt? Good question—a survey conducted by the Daily reveals that, for a change, the Union cafeteria is serving palatable hot food. This year's operation, for the first time non-profit, is losing money on its supper-hour meals because of low turnout.

Under new management

Cafeteria much improved

By Lorne Eric Steinberg

After a late start, the cafeteria on the second floor of the student union has once again become the place where many McGill students gather to have lunch and meet friends. Now that the cafeteria has had a chance to establish itself, it's a good idea to take a look at the quality of operations.

The delay this year is due to the fact that the new management company, the McGill Food Service, only hired a manager in September. The new manager, Yvon Leboeuf, had only one month to hire a staff, and get the organization on its feet.

Leboeuf came to McGill after working for eleven years as the head chef at Bishop Mountain Hall. When asked about the problems he has encountered here, he replied that his main obstacle has been overcoming

the bad reputation which has kept many students away this year.

Unlike previous years, the new management is not interested in making a profit. Leboeuf emphasized that "We are trying to do something for the students. We just want to break even."

He and his staff are concentrating on changing last year's image by providing fast service, cleanliness and inexpensive food. One of the reasons students don't eat at the cafeteria is because they believe that only low quality food is used there. When told about this, Leboeuf pointed out that all the dairy products come from either Sealtest or Crescent, and that the meat comes from Canada Packers and Gatehouse, all well known distributors. He also said that the

food is served fresh daily.

The cafeteria is divided into two sections which are situated at opposite ends of the room. One section has a grill, while the other serves complete meals. The grill serves up the usual fare of school cafeteria lunches, such as hamburgers, hotdogs, french fries and assorted cold sandwiches. Breakfasts are also available, but in the morning, most of the students in the union seem only to want coffee.

The hamburgers, which cost seventy-five cents, are thin, and though not great, they are edible. The french fries and the onion rings are too greasy and the portions are small.

For those who are hungry, the other end of the cafeteria is the place to go. There is a wide variety of hot meals served every day. They are quite

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McGill staff hurt by student jobs, budget cutbacks

By Ze'ev Ionis

In direct violation of a tentative agreement, the McGill Administration has been hiring students as part-time workers in order to cut down on jobs available for unionized staff. According to McGill maintenance workers who are members of the Service Employees' Union (FTQ local 298), the Administration has consistently violated the tentative agreement since it was signed in April, 1976.

The largest number of violations occur in the co-ed residences and in RVC. According to one worker, the Administration is preparing to eliminate the jobs of night porters and replace them with lower-paying jobs performed by students. The Administration has hired "student porters" and "receptionists" to fill union jobs without paying them union wages. Students in these jobs earn \$3.50 an hour while the base rate for union members filling these positions is \$4.78 an hour. For example, a memo issued by Mr. Scott Smardon, co-ordinator of Building Services, on September 29, 1976 to all students in residences advertises a job on weekends for some "lucky person whose responsibilities are the removal of garbage from three landings." This violates the union contract, which states that no third party shall be employed on the campus to operate equipment or perform the duties of union members. The use of "casuals", to whom the Administration need not pay fringe benefits or overtime rates, is illegal under the present collective agreement. Also, all employees hired to do main-

tenance work must become members of the union after 30 working days. Apparently the Administration "forgets" to inform workers of this clause in the contract.

The workers pointed out that this is done "in order to smash the union." They explained that by filling these jobs with inexperienced students, the Administration could then turn around and fire union members because there were "no jobs".

The maintenance workers also pointed out that the Administration was causing a general deterioration of services in the residences through the budget cutbacks. Their main objective has always been to demand that students pay higher and higher residences fees for fewer and fewer services, the worker explained. For example, 36 jobs have been eliminated which used to be performed by the female maintenance staff who, two years ago, were responsible for cleaning the rooms of more than 800 students living there.

The Administration is currently demanding that four porters per shift perform the same maintenance services previously carried out by a staff of approximately 50. The porters are responsible for general

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STAFF MEETING

There will be a general staff meeting at 5 pm in the DAILY office. Due to a lack of funds, only the first ten people will receive a glass of champagne.

Hanigan accused of conflict of interests

By Jennifer Robinson

Last night's City Council meeting centred around Executive Member Lawrence Hanigan's apparent conflict of interests as Executive President of the Communauté Urbaine de Montréal (CUM) and as President and General Director of the Commission de Transport de la Communauté Urbaine de Montréal (CTCUM).

MCM City Councillor John Gardener demanded Hanigan's resignation from one of his positions stating "Hanigan is engaged in a conflict of interests" and added that "perhaps

he was too busy to be an efficient leader".

Hanigan was temporarily appointed by the provincial government in 1974 to the position of President and General Director of the CUM following the resignation of the former president. The appointment was to be for a ten-month period. However in June 1975, Hanigan was again appointed temporarily for a twelve-month period, and again in 1976 for an additional twelve-month period.

As President of the CTCUM, Hanigan's interests lie in the

profitability of the transit operations of Montreal. However, as a City Councillor and President of the CUM, Hanigan's interests lie in the interests and service of the public. Gardener expressed his concern for the citizens of Montreal and the transit services they receive for the price they pay by stating "It has to change and we hope that Québec has elected a government that will make the changes necessary so that we - the citizens and representatives - can give ourselves a worthy public transport policy, con-

trolled by the public".

In response to Michael Feinstein's question on how Hanigan split his time between his two positions, Hanigan replied, "Some people don't work in a full-time job as much as some work in two part-time jobs. All I ask is that you look at my record". Hanigan's record includes the recent hike of transit fares from \$.35 to .50.

Gardener stated that the MCM was planning a political debate on the issue in the hopes of abolishing the CTCUM's autonomy and making

the commission responsible to the people and Council. "It has to change", Gardener added, "in a hurry. The budget figures do not indicate new programs, new priorities, or attempt to reach true public transport policy. These figures are not even complete. And we can claim no responsibility for these figures" which were accepted by the same man who proposed them. "We can only accept responsibility for the collection of taxes so that Mr. Hanigan and his two commissioners can continue to enjoy their ivory tower".

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Greek student struggle: one step forward

by michalis yiannis
celemenskis roussis

This week marks three years since Greek students embarked upon the first decisive struggle that was to precipitate the fall of the military dictatorship in their country. At that time the military junta had been in power for six and a half years. When they had first come to power in April of 1967 the junta presented itself as the "protector" of Greek society. It stated that its mission was to ensure social peace and the restoration of democracy. The coup d'etat, however, took place one month before the already scheduled elections. It was motivated out of fear that popular or progressive parties would come to power. The leaders of the coup, Papadopoulos and his "thirteen friends" had been planning to take power for several years. They included members of the KYP, the Greek Central Intelligence Agency, and some members of the military's General Staff. Papadopoulos' timing was uncanny since it was learned later (and confirmed by recent Rockefeller Committee hearings on the CIA in the US) that the American CIA and the Greek King Konsti Konstantinos also had plans ready for a coup should the elections have gone to the left of centre thereby threatening Greece's role in NATO.

As Papadopoulos' coup unfolded the CIA coordinated its actions to round up potential opposition. The method used at the time was unprecedented. It was the first computer coup in history. At the instant that the turmoil began a computer in Washington spewed out precise instructions to every American agent and local contact in the area, confirmed also during the Rockefeller hearings into the CIA.

When the dust had cleared, the King relinquished com-

mand to Papadopoulos and Lyndon Johnson recognized the junta on the very same day. American preparedness was no coincidence. Greece and Cyprus are strategic Mediterranean bases.

Once the coup took place the trappings of dictatorship followed swiftly and brutally. Freedom of the press, democratic rights and civil liberties were suppressed. Thousands were arrested and shipped off to concentration camps on the Greek Islands of Yaros and Leros to be tortured and incarcerated under conditions which the international Red Cross described as totally unsuitable for human beings.

While this was going on the Government characterized itself as the "Greece of Greek Christians" and continued to proclaim, despite its dictatorial methods, that it was laying the groundwork for impending elections. As time went on the question of when these elections would take place became foremost in everyone's mind. In fact, the promise became more and more absurd as all potential opposition was arrested or exiled.

The regime used a careful blend of repression and propaganda to prevent any major outburst. While everything appeared calm on the surface, underground activity was simmering. The first manifestation of an epiphenomenon (in the Greek sense of the word) was the students' demand throughout Greece in September of 1972 for democratic elections within the universities. The policy of the junta had been to hold mock elections within the schools, allowing only their hand-picked candidates to hold office. The dictatorship refused to budge, describing the students' demand as the expression of a vocal minority. The students responded in February of 1973 with a strike in all the faculties throughout

Greece. On the 16th of February 14,000 students from the Polytechnic Institute in Athens and 10,000 from the University of Athens demonstrated in front of the Polytechnic gates in a confrontation with the police.

Papadopoulos created a special law that was known as Law 1347/73 which gave him the right to cancel the conscription exemption of students at will. The leaders of the February strike found themselves drafted into the army. The struggle, nevertheless, continued unabated. On March 20, the University of Athens Senate closed the Faculty of Law and resigned saying that they could not fulfill the students' demand to hold free elections of their representatives. On November 1, 1973, the Minister of Education attempted to pacify resistance and announced that elections would take place on February 15, 1974, in the presence of judicial (read junta) representatives. The students responded with a call for the abolition of Law 1347/73, a reiteration of the absolute necessity of democratic elections, and the reinstatement of professors who had been dismissed. On November 4, a mass demonstration of the general population took place in commemoration of the death of George Papandreou, a primary figure in the democratic forces. A conflict between the demonstrators and the police resulted in 70 people being wounded and 37 arrested.

A trial was held between the 8th and the 13th of November for 17 of those demonstrators arrested. Before the verdict was to be pronounced, large groups of students gathered at the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Athens.

The next day student organizations gathered again at the Polytechnic Institute. Their main demand was that elections should take place not

later than December 4. A decision was taken to boycott classes until November 19. The junta did not respond and the students decided to occupy the main buildings of the Polytechnic Institute. This was the beginning of a new stage in this epic struggle. The act of occupying the building moved the struggle from a purely "internal" one to a confrontation with the entire social order. By the afternoon slogans began to appear which marked this change in political orientation. Down with the Junta! Out of NATO! American Imperialists out of Greece! Workers, Peasants, Students, Unite! Posters were raised in solidarity with the student struggle then going on in Thailand, Chile, Spain, Greece; one step forward to democracy was written on the university walls which became the blackboards of popular expression. Solidarity with the people of Vietnam was a recurring slogan.

Within the University a co-ordinating committee was set up to obtain food, which was streaming in from outside, to maintain the building and to prevent vandalism and curb "agents provocateurs". On November 15 a clandestine radio station built by the students began to broadcast a call to rise up for the first time in seven years. Medical students set up a first aid clinic to treat the wounded by police attacks from clubbing, tear gas and smoke bombs. Buses and cars were set up as barricades to prevent tanks and military vehicles from entering.

Workers and other citizens from the social strata began to gather around the Institute to express support for the students. Some people stayed all night believing that their presence would deter the police from attacking the students. Funds poured in for medical supplies, food and other needs. From all over the city people

brought whatever they could. Simultaneously, uprisings occurred in Thessaloniki, Patras, and Ioannina. The imminence of a popular uprising was in the air. Police were quickly losing control and army intervention became a possibility.

Student enthusiasm and optimism was reflected in the continuing underground radio broadcasts which began to declare the impending fall of the Junta. The slogan was "Now or Never". On November 16, students called a press conference where they declared that no solution to the students' problem was possible until the Junta had fallen.

Thousands now began to demonstrate all around the Polytechnic Institute and downtown Athens. The police were unable to disperse the crowd with tear gas and anti-riot techniques and began to use gunfire. At the student clinic one doctor declared, "I thought that only rubber bullets were being used, but now I was taking a real bullet out of a student's leg". Despite these brutal tactics the demonstration continued and enthusiasm ran high as hope that the Junta would be overthrown mounted. On November 17, at 1 am the Junta sent in tanks and surrounded the Institute.

At 2:30 am the students were given a half-hour to clear out. The students responded with cries of "We are your brothers and sisters, we are unarmed", pleading with soldiers to join them. At three minutes past the hour of three, tanks rammed through the main gates of the Polytechnic Institute and began to slaughter and round up students. The number of dead will never really be known. Rumours speak of hundreds, some being buried in mass graves.

On Saturday morning the sun rose above Athens to be reflected not only in the clear dew of
continued on page 6

Professors' strikes: d traditional Admini

By Josée Gravel

For the first time in Canada, a labour dispute involving professors has closed an entire university over issues of political power and ideology rather than those of finance.

The strike by professors at Laval, however, does not represent the first time university professors have chosen to oppose the traditional paternalism of the institutions by opting for collective agreements rather than the customary individual contract.

Since 1970, associations of university professors have emerged and are now for the most part affiliated with the Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT). That organization has recently pronounced itself in favour of collective bargaining as a standard contract negotiation, as has the Fédération des Associations de Professeurs d'Université du Québec (FAPUQ).

The decision by Laval teachers, threatening the traditional managerial territory of university administrations, follows a trend established by the 1971 strike settlement at the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM).

The professors at the University feel the focus of the dispute lies with the concept of academic freedom—a freedom they feel is threatened by the bureaucratic industrial model of work relationships the university is thrusting upon them. As a result, the union, the Syndicat des professeurs de l'Université Laval (SPUL), has suggested numerous reforms, centering around self-government or collegialité, which they feel will reverse the trend towards professional construction.

The administration, on the other hand, believes that academic freedom should not be made an issue in the dispute. It purports that the principles of freedom and collegialité are basic to the institution and are already provided for in the university's revised charter. To the professors' charges that their participation in decisions is being threatened, the administration points to the existence of the University Council, similar in size and function to McGill's Senate. The Council, composed mostly of professors, they emphasize, is the highest decision-making authority in the university.

The two parties differ greatly in their respective philosophies on the operation of a university. SPUL's demands clearly suggest a system in which power comes from below. The union demands that administrators acknowledge and adhere to the existing principles of collegialité. The university, on the other hand, would like to see power rest with the top of the pyramid. This process, according to Rector Kerwin, favours rapid decision-making and eliminates anonymity in the process by putting responsibility on the shoulders of one identifiable individual.

Power struggle

The main point of conflict as far as collegialité is concerned seems to come down to the role of the Departmental Assembly and the position of the Department Head.

SPUL considers the power of the Departmental Assembly as necessary to fight centralization and an inefficient bureaucracy. Its plan consists in curbing substantially the power of the Department Head in order to eliminate arbitrary decision. The administrator, the union suggests, would then have an absolute

decision-making power only when the "victim" of his or her decision has recourse to grievance procedures.

In its first draft of the collective agreement, the Administration, however, did not even recognize the existence of the Departmental Assembly. After meeting with its administrators after the beginning of the strike it was forced to reconsider.

Basically, the administrators' (also called "professor-administrators") main objection to SPUL's proposed Collegialité is that their role would be reduced to that of mere clerks.

It is the opinion of many scholars that there cannot be academic freedom without the existence of tenure and job security. A professor who operates under the threat of arbitrary hiring and firing cannot function adequately.

In this sense, the views of the two parties are miles apart. Their only agreement so far on these issues has been on the 5-year probation period.

SPUL advocates absolute job security for all tenured professors, specifying security of post and not just security of rank and title. This implies that under no condition may a tenured professor be asked to move from his post in a certain department or faculty even if he becomes "surplus personnel".

This demand draws vehement opposition from the university. Rector Kerwin sees in this absolute job security a possibility of "sclerosis" of academic functions—professors who have ob-

tained such security might stagnate in their comfortable wages. He explains that it would be possible for professors to continue to teach material which has become obsolete. The university agrees to a job security which is not absolute in the case of "surplus personnel". In this case, the professor who is teaching in a field which has suffered a decline in admissions would be asked to move to another post.

Another major area of conflict lies in the case of non-renewal of the first contract after a three-year period. SPUL wants to see regular grievance procedures extended to junior professors who are not being rehired. This again is an effort to eliminate arbitration. The union has witnessed the dismissal of 10 colleagues in 1975 who they feel did not deserve such arbitrary treatment.

The university is not ready to agree to such infringement upon its managerial rights. It argues that this procedure would be detrimental to the junior professors themselves as the university would have to turn down candidacies over the slightest doubts about their qualifications.

Wage structure is the third major point at issue in the Laval conflict. The disagreement over wages does not concern increases, these having been granted to the professoriat at the very beginning of negotiations.

SPUL wants to obtain uniform wage distribution, subject to criteria which is internal to the university. The union

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suggests one scale for all professors taking into account only age and rank. In this manner, all assistant-professors of age 35 would have the same salary.

The university claims it wants, most of all, to protect already acquired rights. To this aim it proposes a system of three scales. First, there is a general scale for all professors. Then, there is a different scale for professors who are members of outside professional corporations. This would apply mainly to lawyers and engineers (The faculties of law and engineering have their own union and bargain independently of SPUL). Finally, there would exist a special policy for MDs who sacrifice their time and knowledge at the service of the university, thus renouncing the attractive promises of private practice. Dentists are subject to a similar scale.

The union sees in this proposition a great deal of prejudice. "Why should academics be punished for not belonging to professional corporations?" The university, for its part, maintains that such a procedure is necessary in order to avoid losing to the professional market some of its best teaching elements.

Negotiations at Laval:

Errors and Tactics

The process of negotiations at Laval is characterized by its strongly uncompromising parties. Each party has drawn up a collective agreement and has proceeded to negotiate almost blindly on its basis. This factor is responsible in part for the length of the conflict and the unsuccessful attempts at negotiation and conciliation.

SPUL's inflexible approach is due to many factors. First of all, the Livre

Rouge (its collective agreement) represents a consensus within the professoriat, and the union leaders have received the mandate to negotiate a collective agreement as close as possible to that of the original text.

The union members have also been provoked and insulted by an obvious irresponsibility on the part of the upper administration.

This irresponsibility of the university shows up in the preparation of its suggested collective agreement. In giving the task of drawing up the first collective to technocrats unfamiliar with university practice and in not submitting the text for debate at the University Council, the university has taken enormous risks and is now suffering the consequences.

Following the meeting at Montmorency in early September during which several articles of the original collective agreement were substantially revised by the administrators, the university failed to present a new text at the negotiation table. The university was content with verbal propositions which reflected the consensus of Montmorency.

At this point, the union resorted to the development of pressure tactics. Recognizing the vulnerable position of the administrators who faced solid opposition from the university's students, teachers and other employees, and knowing how the administrators themselves had been ignored in the university's proposed collective agreement, SPUL called for the resignation of the administrators as a show of solidarity.

This union strategy was relatively unsuccessful. Only a few administrators

resigned without giving way to compromise on the part of the university. It would have been wiser, according to one administrator, Professor J. Boivin, to pressure the administrators into reaching a consensus by which they could act as mediators in the conflict.

SPUL at a later point in the conflict asked for the resignation of Rector Kerwin. The union had noticed the differences which existed between the conciliatory attitude of the rector and the inflexible approach of his negotiation committee. Again, this tactic was not successful as the Rector refused to resign on the basis that he had been elected by the Council. Professor Carel, one teacher involved in the conflicts, suggests that SPUL has spent too much energy trying to pressure the rector and the administrators. Instead, it should have been trying to convince the other members of the University Council, such as les Anciens de l'Université Laval, that they should be playing a conciliatory role instead of remaining neutral.

The union on the other hand has made successful use of other tactics. It has received the moral and financial support of CAUT and that of individual unions and associations of university professors across Canada. Among others, McGill Faculty Union (MFU) and McGill Association of University Teachers (MAUT) have given unconditional support to the striking professors. These tactics have succeeded in enriching the strike funds by \$100,000.

The question of mediation following the failure of conciliatory measures has been approached by both parties during the conflict. The university has suggested the use of a mediator internal to the university or chosen from a list made up by FAPUQ and completed by SPUL.

In the meantime rumor has it within the rank and file that the university's uncompromising attitude is a direct result of the Conference of Rectors and Principals of Quebec Universities in a collective attempt to fight unionization in higher education.

At UQAM:

Wage structure, job security and academic freedom are the three main points of conflict at Laval. After 7 months of abortive negotiations, attempts at conciliation and 2 months of strike the parties are still not close to an agreement.

The professors at UQAM are also on strike in the name of academic freedom and collegialité.

The Syndicat des Professeurs de l'Université du Québec (SPUQ-CSN) were the first in Quebec to unionize and to sign a collective agreement with the university. Now they are about to sign their third collective agreement and the administration wants to infringe on already acquired rights in an effort to render more orthodox the management of the university.

These acquired rights include the power to participate effectively in decisions regarding course content, teaching and research methods as well as the right to grieve and to appeal the administration's decision in these areas and in the granting of tenure.

The strikes at Laval and UQAM have shattered the plans of 35,000 students across the province.

UQAM

Labour Notes

By Lewis Gotthell

The Anti-Inflation Board rolled back wage increases amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars in its first year, while reducing or disallowing only 17 of 1,000 price hike applications, and only \$9 million in excess corporate profits, according to the Board's first annual report.

The Board's report did not estimate the total cost of the roll-backs, but according to the most recent estimates of one union, the United Steel Workers of America, the total cost of first year roll-backs amounted to more than 800 million dollars.

As the wage controls program enters its 14th month, organized labour is facing a marked depression in its share of the national income.

According to Labour Canada statistics, collectively bargained settlements in the third quarter of 1976 displayed a lower rate of wage increase than those of the second quarter. This was the lowest quarterly increase since the end of 1972. The 167 settlements during the third quarter (July-Sept.) produced average annual increases in base rates of 9.7 percent in compound terms. The comparable figure for the second quarter of 1976 was 11.2 percent. These figures are based on an analysis of collective agreements covering 500 or more workers in industries (other than construction) within both the federal and provincial jurisdictions.

Unorganized workers have been less able to resist wage cuts than their organized counterparts. The AIB confirmed wage hikes covering 1.1 million unorganized workers, allowing for pay increases averaging only 7.1 percent, 2.9 percent less than allowed by the AIB's arithmetic wage guidelines.

While unionized workers fared better than the unorganized, as they gained average contract increases of 11.6 percent, they did not do as well under controls as professionals, whose incomes rose 13.7 percent in the first year of compliance with the program.

The striking injustice of the controls plan is reflected by the fact that of all Canadian firms that had to report to the AIB, 48 percent were exempt from any restraint because they export their products. However the above mentioned exempt firms' work force are subject to wage controls...

...The Quebec labour movement is anticipating the formation of the new PQ cabinet with guarded optimism. After the initial euphoria of the sweeping PQ victory, the labour movement has begun to determine the strategy it will employ to ensure that the PQ not only respects its campaign policies but pursues a consistent industrial relations program which respects and widens the rights and benefits of the organized and unorganized workers of this province.

The PQ promised during the campaign, significant revisions of the Labour Code to facilitate the organization of unorganized workers, introduce the Rand formula in all trade union contracts to insure union security, and a more vigilant industrial safety program to reduce the number of man hours lost due to industrial accidents. The number of industrial accidents rose twenty percent during the six years of the former Bourassa regime.

Many journalists and political analysts are seriously speculating that Robert Burns, (MNA Maisonneuve) will become Minister of Labour. That Burns, a former CNTU lawyer, might become the new Minister of Labour, succeeding the defeated Liberal ex-minister of Labour Gerald Harvey, seems to be enough of a reward for all those who voted for and supported the PQ.

Many other less known but equally dynamic PQ MNAs formerly involved in the labour movement include Claude Vaillancourt (MNA Jonquiere), lawyer for the formerly striking Alcan workers, Clement Richard (MNA Montmorency) a former CNTU militant, Guy Bisailon, (MNA Sainte Marie) one of the leaders of the United Aircraft strike campaign of 1975, and Guy Chevrete, formerly a member of the Cliche Commission.

Premier Lévesque himself was one of the leaders of the famous Radio Canada strike of 1958. However, today, the labour movement appreciates the fact that René Lévesque himself realizes that investors' confidence will be more upset by sweeping social and economic reforms than by any strictly political separatist PQ strategy. Thus, Premier Lévesque will be very cautious in his implementation of reforms like state automobile insurance and increased trade union liberty. Investors fear an organized and militant labour force more than a quasi-independent Quebec state...

Labour Notes is produced by the Labour Bureau of the Daily. Josée Gravel, Marie Poirier, Larry Tansey, Ron Doyle, and Lewis Gotthell make up the bureau. We meet at noon every Friday in the Daily office. You are welcome to join us.

Greece...

continued from page 3

the green grass but also in the blood of those who had died with the words "Better one single hour of freedom than forty years of dictatorship" on their lips.

That afternoon Papadopoulos declared martial law which created a major split within the Junta. Seven months later, power had completely slipped from his hands and military rule came to an end in the cradle of democracy. The final defeat of the Junta was not due to the students' struggle alone but it was the first step in weakening the regime.

Last year one million people demonstrated in the streets of Athens in front of the American embassy to commemorate this day. November 17 has been made a national holiday in Greece to remember those who died for freedom.

The McGill Hellenic Association is a member of the Coordinating Committee for the commemoration of the Polytechnic Incidents. On Sunday, the 21st of November come and join us in our meeting to remember this historic event.

Part-timers...

continued from page 1

maintenance, answering telephones and switchboards, sorting mail, distributing linen, as well as performing minor repairs to the building, security, etc.

One worker described it as "having five hands and being in five different places at one time."

The maintenance workers are demanding that the university abide by its contract and hire only unionized workers to carry out maintenance services. They point out that the hiring of non-union workers is a violation of the contract.

Cafeteria...

continued from page 1

filling, and are reasonably priced at a dollar-fifty each. Yesterday, I tried the turkey pot pie which turned out to be a pleasant surprise. The food was hot, there was plenty to eat and it tasted good. Besides the vegetables there was plenty of meat, which was surprising, seeing as most restaurants these days try to cut costs by using more vegetables and less meat. The desserts consist of doughnuts, danish, and jello, all of which are fresh.

This year's cafeteria is clean, the food is good, the service is excellent, and the prices are reasonable. The "Michelin Guide", in their latest edition, rated the cafeteria one star—well worth the detour...

Today

Radio McGill:

Mandatory meeting for all DJs and anyone interested in production at 5 pm today in room 327, Union. For more information phone the radio station at 392-8936.

Seminar:

There will be a seminar entitled "The Buddhist Approach to Sanity" given this weekend from Friday-Sunday by a senior student of Trungpa Rinpoche. Rinpoche is a Tibetan meditation teacher and he has founded numerous meditation centres throughout the U.S. and Canada. For further info. please contact: Dharmadhatu 935-3948.

Advisory Policy Committee:

Meeting today is cancelled.

Urban Studies Lecture:

Financial aspects of land use control. Professor R.G.W. Bryant of Concordia University. Friday, Nov. 19, 9:30 a.m. McConnell Engineering Building, room 204.

Anthropology Students Journal:

There will be a meeting today at 3:00 pm in L 738 to discuss the journal. All those who are interested are urged to attend. Please come.

The "National Emergency" the Indian Revolution and the two Superpowers:

Second meeting in a series. This week's topic is: "Increasing US imperialist penetration after the 'National Emergency'." Union room 108. 7:30 pm.

McGill Outing Club:

Tonight: White Heat, USA 1949, Directed by Raoul Walsh, with James Cagney, Virginia Mayo, and Edmund O'Brien. 8 pm L-132, 75 cents.

Chemical Society:

Prof. J.R. Schrieffer, Physics Dept., U. of Pennsylvania, speaks on "One body and many body effects in Surface Science." 5 pm, Otto Maass 10.

One is so near:

To another that no air can come between them. M.C.F. prayer meetings are not that crowded yet, but your presence might tip the scales. Mon.-Fri. Union 307, 8:30-8:55 am.

Snack with Zak:

Tired of sterile environment? Bring your lunch to the Newman Centre, (3484 Peel) and snack with Zak.

Graduating students:

If you are graduating this year and want your picture to appear in the 1976-77 yearbook (Old McGill '77) please wait until we announce the OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHY STUDIO. Unless you have your photo taken at the official studio, it will not appear in the yearbook. Watch for the announcement in the DAILY next week.

Hillel: evening snack:

As usual, bagels and cream-cheese, soup, cake and tea or coffee, all for 75 cents. At Hillel House, 3460 Stanley, 5-7 pm.

Tennis Club:

Reduced rates on indoor court time, ladder competitions and tournaments are what the

Tennis Club is about. Our office is B47 of the University Centre and our phone number is 392-8907. We are in our office 12:15-1:45 pm on Mondays and Wednesdays, 10:15-11:30 am on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and 12 noon-1 pm on Fridays. Participate, you will feel like a million.

Used ski sale:

If you missed the start of the sale yesterday, don't worry, there are still plenty of great bargains left. Union 123 9 am-6 pm. Info: 849-5542.

Brother, can you paradigm?:

Dr. David P. Barash, Depts. of Psychology and Zoology, U. of Washington, Seattle, speaks on "Sociobiology: Evolution as a Paradigm for Behaviour." Stewart Biol. S-3-6, 4 pm. His second lecture, on "Altruism and Patterns of Genetic Relatedness" takes place tomorrow at 12 noon, Stewart N-5-3.

McGill Outing Club:

Open meeting tonight at 7:30 in the Union Ballroom. Come and learn how to prepare your cross-country skis for winter. Social and Publicity election also to be held. And don't forget our Square Dance on Tues. Nov. 23 at 8 pm in the Union Ballroom.

Music Faculty concerts:

1) Flute Trio & Woodwind Quintet, directed by Cindy Shuter. Works by Kuhlau, Beethoven, Barthe, Persichetti. Recital Room C209, 555 Sherbrooke West. 1 pm—free. 2) PATRICIA MOYST, pianist, student of Esther Master. Works by Bach, Beethoven, Debussy, Brahms, Chopin, Recital Room C310. 8 pm—free. 3) MCGILL JAZZ WORKSHOP, SENIOR AND INTERMEDIATE BANDS, direction by Gerald Danovitch. Works by Basie, Kenton, Mingus, Brown, Nestico. Polack Concert Hall, 555 Sherbrooke West, 8:30 pm — free. Information: 392-8224.

ESA Journal Committee:

Meets 12:30 pm in Redpath Library, rm. R2-10.

Lunchtime Theatre:

The McGill Players expose the soft underbelly of the Dream factory in "To Tell The Truth... or not to," 12:30 pm in Players' Theatre, 3rd floor, Union.

Women's Union — Renovating, Restructuring, Wine Party:

Pitch in to help decide the future of the Women's Union. We'll be fixing up the Union's interior as well as discussing ways to revitalize the Union's goals; all over wine and food. Please bring something to munch on, the wine will be provided. Newcomers welcomed, old-comers expected in rm. 457, 458 of the Student Centre at 7 pm. Lectures on a Non-Nuclear Future:

Amory Loving, a nuclear physicist and member of Friends of the Earth, a union of concerned scientists, speaks about the possibilities in energy. Also included in the program is Ken Dryden, an active member of the Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility. Sir George Williams Campus, 8:30 pm. Free. Hall Building 1455 de Maisonneuve, Room H-110. 737-2253.

Redmen take season opener

By Murray Zabitsky

The McGill Redmen opened up their QUAA basketball schedule with a convincing 90-71 victory over an undermanned UQTR squad last Tuesday night at the Currie Gymnasium.

Displaying tightness at the beginning of the game and throwing the ball around recklessly, the Redmen finished strongly. As a team, they shot a respectable 49% average from the floor as well as grabbing 58 rebounds. Charles Galbraith led in the rebounds department with 14. Scoring for McGill were Joey Farroba with 19 points; Galbraith, 17; Gordie Brabant — who also played alert defense — with 16.

Bench firepower

Redmen coach Butch Staples also got a lot of firepower from his bench. Reserve forwards Jim Gallogly and Gerry Ostroff combined for 27 points and 11 rebounds in 36 minutes of playing time. Ostroff, in a 12 minute stretch, notched 11 points including one notable field goal where he took a pass from Brabant and made a soaring lay-up. Also, he appears to have become a proficient foul shooter, making five out of six attempts, a big chance from last year when he made only 42 percent of his tries.

The big story for UQTR was newcomer Peter Ryan, who comes by way of Florida A&M, the same school that produced Bullet Bob Hayes, once recognized as "the world's fastest human being". The 6'3" guard-

forward-centre did a good job on the towering Galbraith. It was by no means an easy responsibility for Ryan, considering Galbraith is 6'9" tall. Nevertheless, this did not hinder the shorter Ryan as he managed to block one of Charlie's shots. Blessed with marvellous leaping ability, Ryan went around, through, and over the Redmen to collect 30 points before fouling out with 8:14 left to play.

Can't do it alone

Ryan had the ball about 70 percent of the time. Repeatedly he would clear the boards (he finished with 14 rebounds), dribble downcourt, and then take the shot. Ryan is a super talent but he can't beat McGill himself. Apart from Ryan, it was Robert Durocher who controlled the ball for his team. The latter finished with 11 points.

Winston Bradshaw, a former Dawson College star, had a rough night. He lost his contact lenses before the game had even started, and then had to leave near the end of the first half when he was hurt in a skirmish under the backboard.

UQTR coach Paul Thibaudeau had a few kind words for McGill. He said that he was "happy for coach Staples" and that "McGill has a very fine team." He also feels "that McGill could take the title."

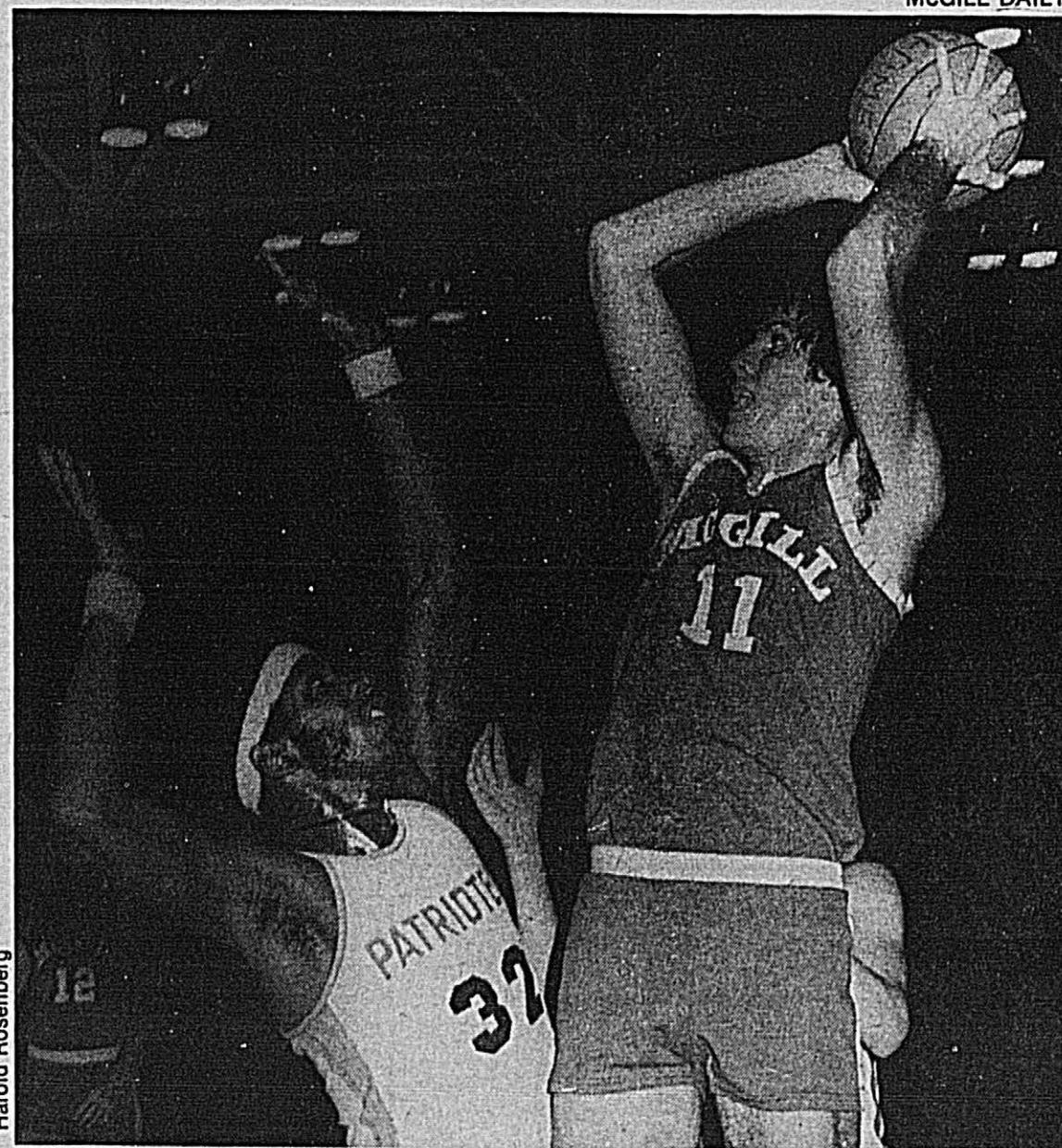
As for his own squad, Thibaudeau promises that the next time Redmen fans watch his Patrites play, they will see a vastly improved team. They should be better because by

that time, Thibaudeau will have All-QUAA second team guard Robert Vallerand back in the line-up. Currently, Vallerand is out with mononucleosis. His brother, Andre, who plays center, played but could hardly run due to a bad ankle. However, he is expected to be healthy soon and his return to form will take some rebounding

pressure off Ryan.

As for the Redmen, they will journey to Hamilton this weekend to take part in a tournament against Detroit Tech, Guelph, and host McMaster. Guelph is reported to be a

very strong team this season as they are ranked seventh nationally in one pre-season poll, and they could provide McGill with a stiff challenge. After this weekend we should have a good idea of how the Redmen stand nationally as well.



Harold Rosenberg

Martlets lose in last minute

By Richard C. Jablonski

Guard Lorraine Potvin sank a free throw with twenty-one seconds remaining in the game to give her UQTR team a narrow 56-55 victory over the McGill Martlets in women's basketball action this past Tuesday night at the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium. Potvin, who had only fifteen seconds earlier witnessed one of her teammates choke up and miss two clutch foul shots, calmly swished her second of two attempts and in so doing sealed the Martlets' fate.

While the contest hardly rated high grades in terms of basketball aesthetics, (turnovers and mental errors were the order of the evening) it nonetheless provided an interesting contrast in styles.

"We know that they're a tough, running, aggressive team," Martlet coach Steve Forman prophetically commented prior to the game.

Run and gun

Forman's statement could not have been any more

accurate, as UQTR came out running and gunning early in the game and grabbed a 16-10 lead nine and a half minutes into the first half of play. At that point, the Martlet coach asked for a timeout, during which he endeavoured to reorganize his confused team.

Because of the depletion of his roster through injury and defection to only nine active players, timeouts were just about the only strategy that Forman could employ as a coach. While the UQTR coach substituted freely from a fully-manned bench in order to implement his team's running game, Forman was more or less forced to stick with a nucleus of six players throughout the first twenty minutes.

Surprisingly enough under the trying circumstances, the six (Carolyn Woolrich, Linda Dimichele, Karen Adams, Gail Flaherty, Brenda Walsh, and Jenny Martin) were able to withstand the pressure, and ultimately slowed down and took control of the game. Woolrich, Dimichele, and

Adams were particularly effective, as the Martlets bounced back into the game and took a 31-26 lead into the locker room.

Short-lived lead

The second half started well enough for the Martlets. The team ran off a quick 9-4 spurt, the final four points coming on successive baskets by Woolrich, and built up a ten point, 40-30, margin. This was to be the largest lead enjoyed by either team throughout the game, and a short-lived edge at that.

With McGill holding a 42-34 advantage, Woolrich, possibly the best player on the floor, picked up her fourth and fifth personal fouls on consecutive whistles. Thus, with 13:42 yet to be played, the transfer student from Acadia took her fourteen points and numerous assists to a spot on the bench. Weakened by their loss, the Martlets were outscored 7-0 during the ensuing two and a half minute stretch, and saw an eight point lead evaporate to a mere point with 11:15 still

showing on the clock. Once again, Forman called timeout.

The strategy session seemed to have little effect. The Martlets gave UQTR an easy basket on a stolen inbounds pass which resulted in an uncontested layup and a one point lead for the visitors. The remainder of the game offered a variety of ties, lead changes, and player disqualifications (Adams and Dimichele followed Woolrich to the bench) unsuitable for viewing by cardiac patients. Forman himself appeared to be a leading candidate for rapid transportation to the nearest emergency room, as he employed every verbal means gentlemanly possible to encourage his players in their efforts. In the end however, the coach could only wish three out of four UQTR free throws out of the basket and so his team was defeated.

The game's high scorer was Trois Rivières' Claudette Lelerc, who canned eighteen points in the winning effort. Leading pointgetters for McGill were Woolrich and Dimichele,

both with fourteen points, followed closely by Adams, who added thirteen more. Rounding out the Martlets' scoring were Martin with six points, Flaherty with five (all in the second half), Ronnie Cosgrove with two, and Walsh with one. Curiously enough, it was Walsh who scored McGill's fifty-fifth point, which seemed to be the gamewinner until Potvin pulled off her last minute heroics and spoiled the Martlets' league home opener.

Lord help them

"We'll beat them the next three," concluded Forman in a post-game interview, and one can hardly deny his logic. The next time that the two teams meet will be after the Christmas vacation, by which time the Martlets should be bolstered by the return to action of Heather Lord, who is currently recovering from a broken leg. Lord should significantly improve McGill's output on the defensive board, an area where the Martlets suffered against UQTR.

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